SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1858.

KOSZTA AND SLAVERY.

Our daily notice of the doings of Congress will have apprized our readers of the Debate which, very unexpectedly to most people, we presume, sprung up in the House of Representatives on Tuesday on the subject of negro slavery-a debate which can only produce vexation and mischief, and rouse a spirit which we had hoped was exorcised for a long time to come. This debate arose on a question equally foreign to the legislative duties of Congress, but which has, perhaps with retributive justice, risen up to plague our public councils-we mean the political rights of Koszta, the Hungarian. We introduce Halls of Congress, yet, as it has arisen, we think it our duty to give at least a speech on each side, and therefore insert to-day the opening speeches of Mr. GERRITT SMITH and Mr. PRESTON, and also that of Mr. WALSH.

SENATORIAL STATISTICS.

Recurring to the subject of legislative experience and its advantages, we may remark that there are at present in the Senate of the United States but two members who have served ten years consecutively, to wit, Mr. ATCHISON, of Missouri, (now President pro tempore,) and Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland. Their present terms will expire on the 3d of March, 1855.

Mr. BENTON, of Missouri, served from the 2d October 1820, to the 3d March, 1851, a period of more than thirty years. He is now, for the first time, a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. King, of Alabama, late Vice President, was a mem

ber of the Senate from 28th October, 1819, until 9th of April, 1844, when he resigned to accept the mission to France tendered him by President TYLER. He again en tered the Senate on the 13th July, 1848, and served until January 1853, when he was compelled to resign in con sequence of ill health. Mr. King had previously been a member of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, (his native State,) and served from December, 1811, until 4th April, 1816, when he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Naples and Russia, with Mr. William Pinkney as Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, served from 5th December, 1815, to May 26th, 1828, when he resigned-a graph from the Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday, service of thirteen years.

Mr. MANGUM, of North Carolina, served more than seventeen years, to wit, from 4th March, 1831, to 4th July, 1836, when he resigned; and from December, 1840, to 3d March, 1853. Mr. Mangum was several times President of the Senate pro tempore.

Mr. HILLHOUSE, of Connecticut, served from May, 1796. to May, 1810-a period of fourteen years.

Mr. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, served from

Mr. GAILLARD, of South Carolina, served from 6th De-President pro tempore of the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, served from 12th De-1842, when he resigned. He was appointed Secretary of the Administration sympathizes with these schemes of State by President TYLER on the 6th March, 1844, and fillibustering. It is time that they were disabused of this served in that capacity until 4th March, 1845. He again notion, and nothing will do it so well as prompt and His previous service in the House of Representatives tion." was from December, 1811, until 4th March, 1817, when he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr.

Mr. PRESTON, of South Carolina, served from December, 1833, to December, 1842, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. McDurriz on the 8d January, 1842, who also resigned in December, 1846.

Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, served from 21st De cember, 1846, and is now filling his second term, which will expire on the 3d March, 1855.

1853-a period of sixteen years.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, served from 19th November, 1806, to 3d March, 1807; from 4th January, 1810, to 3d ment of these claims. March, 1811; and from 4th March, 1831, to 31st March, sident ADAMS.

1817, to 10th December, 1819, when he resigned; and of claims that may arise hereafter. from 4th March, 1885, to 4th March, 1841, when he ac-Kentucky.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Tennessee, served from 26th September, 1797, to 3d March, 1815. He was afterwards of money to the public exchequer. for many years Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. WHITE, of Tennessee, served from 28th October

1825, to 13th January, 1840, when he resigned. Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, served from 4th March, 1815, to 8d March, 1538-eighteen years-three full terms. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, served from 10th Decem-

from 4th March, 1887, to 3d March, 1840. Mr. Nonle, of Indiana, served from 8th November, 1816, to 26th February, 1831, when he died-a period of careless about such obstructions in the streets.

nearly fifteen years. Mr. THOMAS, of Illinois, served from 7th October, 1818.

to 3d March, 1829-nearly eleven years.

Mr. Giles, of Virginia, served from 11th August, 1804, to 3d March, 1815, when he resigned. He was also Governor of Virginia for three years.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, served from 20th January, 1815, to 7th March, 1825, when he resigned to become Secretary of War.

Mr. L. W. TAZEWELL, of Virginia, served from 7th December, 1824, to 16th July, 1832, when he resigned. He was afterwards Governor of Virginia, and resigned that position also.

Mr. Cass, of Michigan, served from 4th March, 1845, to June, 1848, when he resigned to accept the candidacy for President of the United States. He again entered the Senate on the 3d March, 1849, and was re-elected to serve from 4th March, 1851, to 3d March, 1857.

This list might be enlarged, but enough is given to show that even with brilliant talents it requires long service to give weight and influence in parliamentary labors, and secure to the ablest statesman a national reputation. There have been few periods when experience and ability, and the influence which they give, were more needed in the National Legislature than at present.

ELECTION BY DISTRICTS.

The choice of Presidential Electors by districts has occupied the attention of various public men fer many years. In referring to the subject the other day it was not our purpose to give the credit of the invention to any person, nor to raise the slightest objection to the proposition pending in we called up the movement of Senator BENTON, that being the most prominent in our memory.

In the House of Representatives, at the session of 1816-'17, Mr. PICKENS, of North Carolina, submitted a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to direct that the elections of Representatives in Congress and Electors of President and Vice President should be made uniformly by districts throughout the United States. the subject here only to say, that, much as we regret This proposition was sustained by Mr. Huger, of the discussion of such worse than bootless topics in the South Carolina, in a very forcible speech. By this mode he contended that the East, the West, the North, and the South would each have its proportionate influence in the election; and no one or two geographical portions or divisions of the Union. by combination, intrigue, or otherwise, would be enabled to overwhelm the others. The Chief Magistrate would consequently be, as intended, emphatically the choice of the whole people and of all the different interests throughout the Unionelected by the people in conformity to the ratio established upon the federal and popular principles engrafted on the Constitution. What more, said Mr. HUGER, could be asked for or wished for ?

Mr. McDuffie, at a subsequent period, pressed a similar proposition, but without success. Yet South Carolina to this day retains in the hands of her Legislature the choice of Electors of President and means, and exploded, killing fourteen men. Vice President.

DENUNCIATION OF FREEBOOTERS.

the public journals which place a just estimate upon the national honor speak out in indignant denunciation of the freebooters of every description who seem bent upon involving the country in trouble and disgrace in order to gratify their own mischievous propensities. To the several samples of this truly patriotic spirit which we have already placed before our readers we add the following brief paraelicited by a late telegraphic report (unfounded, we trust) that there is being organized at New Orleans another unlawful expedition against the Island of

"We know not how true this statement may be, but, judging from former experience, it is quite probable that there are scoundrels enough still left in the United States who are ready for any act of plunder and outrage. March, 1829, to 1837, when he resigned; and from 4th But it is quite time for the people, the real people of the March, 1845, to 5th March, 1849, when he resigned to United States - the farmers and planters, the manufactubecome Secretary of State under President Taylor. He rers and mechanics, the legitimate merchants-to say is again in service as Senator for six years from 4th that they will have no more of this rapacious plundering, murdering, bandit, piratical "manifest destiny." It is time for them to say that as the nation-for if they are cember, 1804, to 26th February, 1826, when he died-a not the nation who are !- they have interests to protect period of nearly twenty-two years. He was frequently and a character to lose, and that they will not leave the one to ruin and the other to disgrace for the sake of all the thieves and cut-throats and other gallows-birds in this cember, 1832, (having resigned the Vice Presidency,) to country or any other. There are many who believe that served in that capacity until 4th March, 1845. He again notion, and nothing will do it so well as prompt and mense progress has been made in re-establishing public sitions submitted were rejected by the People sitions submitted were rejected by the Peo served until the 31st March, 1850, when he died. His all persons found engaged in such unlawful undertakwhole Senatorial term was more than fourteen years. ings, whether against Spain, or Mexico, or any other na-

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

In a recent letter I adverted to the fact that negotiations, to some extent, in reference to an important question pending between the United States and Mexico, had been recently commenced here between the Mexican Minister and the Secretary of State. SANTA ANNA took measures some mouths ago to obtain through the Gov-Mr. BERRIEN, of Georgia, served from 4th March, 1825, ernors of the frontier States evidences in support of Senate on the 4th March, 1841, and served until 3d March, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Lately, as I learn, a proposition has been made to our Government by President Santa Anna, through Gen. Almonte, for the adjust-

The character of this proposition is not known. There 1842, when he resigned. He again entered the Senate is scarcely a doubt, however, that the United States Goresentatives was from December, 1811, to January 19th, of the treaty alone in which Mexico found some compen-1814, when he was appointed a Commissioner to Ghent. sation for her losses by the war and her sacrifice of ter-He again entered the House in December, 1815, and ritory by the peace. Our Government cannot evade the dent, he is hereby proclaimed, notwithstanding his pre- Lodge of the United States for the year ending served until 3d March, 1821; and, after an interval of obligation, and the longer we may postpone a compliance vious opposition to the measure, invested with the militum years, served from December, 1823, to 4th March, with it the greater will become its burden. It is suptary authority, designed for him alone, of Captain-1825, when he was appointed Secretary of State by Pre- posed that our Government is willing to pay Mexico a Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, served from 4th March, with the obligations of the 11th article, for the payment therein expressed.

A proposition in the form of a resolution was offered cepted the office of Attorney General under President in the Senate, in Executive session, in March last, look-HARRISON. He again entered the Senate on the 25th ing to the early exoneration of the United States from February, 1842, and served until 4th March, 1849, when the burden of the 11th article of the treaty in futurehe declined further service to become Governor of What action was had thereon is not known; but could the proposition be carried out, it would not only vindi-

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES .- In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of William Hilliard versus Josiah Richardson, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, assessing damages at \$7,700. The plaintiff was thrown from his buggy, his horse having been frightened ber, 1819, to 3d March, 1829. He was Vice President at a pile of boards placed opposite to a building of de- Mexico seems to be proceeding by inevitable gradations The Columbia and Hamburg Railroad Company was fendant which was undergoing repairs. This should be from anarchy to despotism, from the untutored rule of chartered. Further aid, in the form of subscription to a warning to owners of buildings, who are oftentimes very the populace to the enlightened sway of a single mind. its stock, was refused to the Blue Ridge railroad.

> The engine of the caloric ship Ericsson is said to be near'y completed, and a trial trip is to be made this week. The inventor and municipal owners are confident of her success, and intend to run her between New York and Havre, as an independent steamer, to replace temporarily the Humboldt, which was wrecked at Halifax.

The proposition to appropriate the sum of \$30,000 the table in the South Carolina House of Representatives by a vote of 60 to 49. It was objected that such a distinction in favor of Mr. Calhoun would be invidious, since Sumpter, Marion, and other distinguished Carolinians had not been equally honored.

HISTORY OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS. The editors of the Springfield Republican propose to give a new feature to their paper for the year 1854, by and a reward for all the sacrifices and suffering he had the publication, in weekly numbers of from four to six incurred in behalf of his country, &c. A proclamation columns each, of a carefully-prepared, authentic, and was forthwith issued requiring the inhabitants to illumioriginal History of Western Massachusetts, from the set- nate their dwellings during three successive days. In tlement of the colony, in four divisions. Among the apb. the evening groups of persons paraded the streets, shoutjects embraced will be the rise, progress, and position of ing "Long live Antonio the First!" agriculture and agricultural societies, manufactures, education, and literary institutions. There must be thousands in every part of the Union, natives of Massachu | cil of State. The decision of that body will be made setts, who will hail this work with pleasure.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The United States mail steamship Texas arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 8th instant. From the files of papers re-ceived by the Texas we translate the following items of news:

A plan was proclaimed in the city of Guadalajara, or Congress. On the contrary, we are, as things are the 17th ultimo, to force President Santa Anna to accept now managed, inclined to favor the plan of dis- the title of Captain General of the Republic, a rank creapensing with the machinery of Electors. It was as ted while Lombardini was Provisional President, during mere chroniclers of passing and past events that the interval which transpired after the abdication o Arista, and previous to the election of Santa Anna. The plan has been seconded by many of the States and cities of Mexico, foremost among which we notice the cities of Mexico, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Orizaba. The latter place seconds the plan, and desires that the President shall assume the title and proclaim himself Perpetual Dictator of the Republic. The city of Toluca adheres to the plan, but desires the President to assume the title of His Highness, (Alteza.) Puebla proposes that he be called Elector of Mexico and Grand Admiral, Marshal-General of the Armies of Mexico, with the title of His Most Serene Highness.

Our correspondent, who has received later advices at Vera Cruz than our files contain, informs us that Santa Anna has been declared Dictator for the term of ten

The plan of Guadalajara was received with the wildest demonstrations of joy in the city of Mexico by a large majority of the people. A slight show of opposition was made by a few, but the troops were immediately ordered out by the Governor of the District, and their murmurs f discontent were silenced.

The Diario Official, in speaking of the Acapuleo mail route between New Orleans and San Francisco, states that recently the mail was conveyed by this route from New Orleans to San Francisco in twelve days and a half. We think this must be an error, as nineteen days and a half is the quickest time we have heard of between this city and San Francisco.

A terrible accident occurred a short distance from Vera Cruz. Several wagon loads of gunpowder which were being conveyed to the city of Mexico were ignited by some

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BER OF DECEMBER 13.

Our files of Mexican papers received yesterday throw additional light on the recent movement ter-We observe that in every quarter of the country minating in the assumption by President Santa ANNA of the title of "Captain General." It is believed that the office confers supreme dictatorial powers, though the Mexican press never uses the word "Dictator" in connexion with this new dignity. It may be remembered that the plan of Jalisco, as the revolution was termed, which placed SANTA ANNA at the head of the Government, was modified by a project first started at Guanajuata, and immediately after sanctioned by the authorities of the large and important city of Guadalajara. This modification consisted of three essential points:

1st. That the Presidential term should be continued so long as Santa Anna should hold that the maintenance of public order required it. 2d. That provision should be made for the peaceable transfer of the Presidential authority, in case of the unexpected death or disability of the present incumbent. And, 3d. That the title of Captain General of the Republic should be created and vested in the person of the President.

This change in the plan of Jalisco, having been first acepted by Guadalajara, is styled by the Mexican journals the "Act of Guadalajara." It was solemnly ratified in that city on the 17th ultimo, in the shape of a preamble followed by an act. The preamble states substantially that the enemies of the Republic are continually engaged in plots and designs against its integrity; that their pretence of the non-fulfilment of the plan of Jalisco is false and hypocritical; that their evident intention is to oppose and embarrass the Government, re- Jurors judges of law producing the evils of previous administrations; that Claims against the State the period assigned for the term of office of the existing Government is too short to enable it to perfect all the reforms and improvements contemplated; that during the No Corporations by special acts. brief administration of affairs under the present head imorder, tranquillity, and strength; that the constant threats uttered by the adventurers of the United States require a firm and powerful administration; and that all the respectable and useful classes of the Mexican people hold in detestation any dismemberment and division of the public authority.

them to the public authorities of the districts and depart- State of Florida will consent to the cession of said terriments of Mexico :

"1st. It is declared that the term of one year designated by the Convention of the 6th February last, being insufficient for the complete establishment of every branch to 4th March, 1829, when he was appointed Attorney Mexican reclamations upon the Government of the United of the national administration, this term is prolonged as General by President Jackson. He again entered the States for Indian depredations, under the 11th article of long as may be necessary in the judgment of his excelde Santa Anna.

"2d. With this object his excellency the President is invested with the entire complement of powers which he

has hitherto exercised. on the 3d December, 1849, and served to 29th of June, vernment will ultimately recognise its obligations to in- a sealed envelope, to be deposited in the bureau of the 1852, when he died. His service in the House of Rep- demnify Mexico for these losses. It was the 11th article | Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the customary formalities and guarantees.
"4th. Considering the numerous and distinguished

GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC, together with the honors and certain sum of money, in lieu of a specific compliance cree of the 11th April last, and with the modifications dignities attached to this title, in conformity to the de-

"5th. A copy of the present manifesto shall be presented to the President of the Republic by a special commission, whose duty it shall be to congratulate him on the spontaneous choice made by the people, and to beseech him to accept it, as a legitimate tribute and just homage to the constant, eminent, and distinguished services he has rendered to the country.

Such in detail is the plan of Guadalajara, and it needs cate our public faith, but save in the end a large amount but a superficial acquaintance with the present condition of Mexico, and with the views and purposes of the Conservative party, to understand that the design contemplated is to bestow upon Santa Anna a life tenure of on Tuesday evening last. power. Whether he will remain contented with the title of Captain-General, or will seek a still more exalted and the continued construction of the new capitol, which sum almost unknown, and no wonder when they are followed sonorous appellation, the result is still the same. Vir- it is said will be sufficient to carry on the undertaking by such signal penalties .- Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. tually his authority will be untrammelled and imperial. vigorously and successfully. She is a striking and melancholy example of the unfitness No net was passed providing for the State a more of her people for the enjoyment of the sober and restrain- efficient common school system. ed government of a representative republic.

The papers announce the enthusiastic acceptance of the not modified, as was recommended by the Governor, and various departments of the act of Guadalajara. Aguas confidently expected. Calientes and Guanajuato, Leon, San Luis Potosi, Morelia, Mexico, Puebla vied with each other in the promptitude of their devotion. Puebla, not to be outdone, proposes whilst the capital of other banks in the State is limited that Santa Anna should be entitled "Grand Elector of to one-third of this amount Armies, and Most Serene Highness." On the 1st December the capital itself formally accepted the "act of Gua- again under consideration by the Legislature, was again dalajara." The event was celebrated by the ringing of bells, the off-letting of fireworks, and all the evidences of universal jubilee. In reply to the committee sent to apprise Santa Anna of the adhesion of the capital, he expressed his gratification at the act, considering it the most grateful manifestation that his heart could receive,

The Trait & Union says that the various "adhesions, together with the act itself, will be referred to the Counknown in a few days.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Hermann, which left Southampton on the afternoon of the 7th instant, brings to New ton to the 18th instant) the Legislature was still in ses-York four days' later intelligence, of which we have sion. A bill has passed to a third reading in the Senate the following Telegraphic summary :

The Four Powers have resumed joint action in favor of peace. They have recognised by a formal protocol the a point not north of Fulton, (Ark.) and appropriates mportance of preserving the present territorial arrangement of Europe. They propose a conference, open to. representatives from Russia and Turkey.

The advices from Bucharest are to the 5th, and from Kalafat to the 3d instant. There is nothing new. ABBI PACHA had entered Georgia. The port of Odessa was

Two companies of Wallachia militia had deserted to OMBR PACHA. The small Turkish steamer Mejidah was taken by a Russian frigate, and afterwards recaptured by Turkish frigate. The Turkish Government refuses to submit to a three

months' armistice proposed by England, in consequence of which the English Minister had a long audience with the Sultan, which was followed by an extraordinary meeting of the Divan. At an entertainment of the officers of the allied fleets on board the Turkish flag ship, Lord STRAFFORD made a

speech connecting the promised aid of Great Britain with strong recommendation of peace. The Sultan replied that he desired peace, but not if it was incompatible with the sovereign rights and honor of Turkey. More Turkish victories are reported in Asia. The

Russians, after three bloody engagements, had been driven back to the Fortress of Saffa, and Akistan had been taken by assault by Selim Pacha.

The Russians had attacked the entrenched camp at Bayazed, but were beaten back. They also failed in their last attempt to retake the fort of St. Nicholas. They were also defeated near Areska, in an engagement of some magnitude on the 4th ultimo, leaving several dead and wounded on the field. The Turks had also taken Abbalaikh, in Georgia.

The Russians were so hard pressed in Asia that sixteen thousand troops had been sent to their relief. There vere no movements of importance on the Danube. The Turk were fortifying Kalafat.

FURTHER PROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, DEC. 23d .- The steamer Hermann, which left Soutlampton on the 7th, arrived this morning. She brings some additional items not contained in the telegraphic ostract of the America's news, (to the 10th:) Louis Napoleon charges the King of Belgium with being concerned in the schemes which led to the fusion of the Iburbons. He threatens to march an army into Belgium upon the first political movement of the coalescod amily. The recent rapid and unexpected move-ments of the Duke of Brabant are supposed to refer to this event. The Cabinet of Brussels was greatly alarmed. The Ottoman Government has officially declared that it will not sanction privateering or grant letters of

Barot BRECK had informed the Porte that Austria will suppor the neutrality of Servia.

The sultan has replied that he is determined to compel

the Prince of Servia to renounce neutrality, and that orders to that effect have been issued. Austia is making active and open preparations to in-

Portugal was tranquil The packet ship E. Z., which left Liverpool November

13th for New York, put back, having encountered a terrible gile on the 29th, which swept her decks and washed overboard thirteen passengers and five of the crew. The official returns of the votes recently given

on the proposition to amend the Constitution of the

State of Massachusetts have just been canvassed, with the following result : 62,921 Habeas Corpus 63,050 66,834 63,503 66,656

CESSION OF WEST FLORIDA. -The following premble and resolution were adopted on Wednesday

week by the House of Representatives of Alabama : Whereas it is believed that the inhabitants of that porernor and Commandant General of the department of rida," are anxious to have said territory attached to the Jalisco, drew up the subjoined articles and submitted State of Alabama; and whereas it is believed that the tory to this State; and whereas it is highly important to learned. the State of Alabama to acquire the same : Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be to take such steps, by bill or otherwise, as may be most the whole sum is deemed certain .- New York Com. Adv. lency the President of the Republic, Gen. Antonio Lopez advisable and conducive to attain the end above contemplated." The slip of territory referred to is about one hun-

dred and sixty miles in length by fifty or sixty "3d. With a view of providing for the death or any miles in breadth, lying upon the Gulf of Mexico, moral or physical disability of the illustrious chief of the the shore of which, in the event of the cession benation, he is empowered to designate his successor, under ing made, would become the southern boundary of Alabama.

STATISTICS OF ODD-FELLOWS .- The Annual merits and eminent services of his excellency the Presi- Reports of the various Lodges made to the Grand June 30, 1853, show the operations of the Odd-

Fellows during that year, as follows:	
Number of Lodges	2,941
Number of Encampments	541
Number of Members	214,056
Number of brothers relieved	22,988
Number of widowed families relieved	2,375
Number of prothers buried	1,583
Revenue of Lodges and Encampments \$1	,304,845
Amount paid for relief of brothers	
Amount paid for relief of widowed families	
Amount paid for the education of orphans	
Amount paid for burying dead	
Total amount of relief	.522,248

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned sine die

A quarter of a million of dollars were appropriated for

The Bank of Charleston was rechartered without a reduction of its capital, which continues at \$2,000,000,

The obnoxious laws relating to colored seamen were

A FILLIBUSTER AT HAVANA .- Among the passengers on poard the steamer Crescent, which stopped at Havana, as usual, on her late trip from New Orleans, was the fillibuster Col. O'Hara. A price was set on his head after the sentence of death

The Great Western Railroad from the Niagara river to over the road from Hamilton to London, distance eightyfour miles. The train was four hours in performing the congratulations of the assembled crowd.

At the latest accounts from Texas (being from Galvesto provide for the construction of the Mississippi and Paeific Railroad. It places the initial point on the east, at twenty sections of land for every mile of road. The State retains a supervisory control of the work when constructed, and the contracts are all to be made by the Governor. The contracting company is required to deposite \$300,000 as a guaranty for a compliance with their contract. As soon as the track is selected the company is required to survey the public lands on each side of the same for thirty miles, and these lands are reserved from other locaion and divided in alternate sections between the company and the State. All the vacant lands of the State east of the 103d parallel of western longitude, and embraced between the parellels of latitude 31° and 83° north, and all of the vacant and unappropriated land belonging to the State west of the 103d degree of longitude, and embraced between the parallels of latitude 30° 30′ and 32° north are held in reserve for the purpose of promoting the objects of the act.

A vote taken in the Senate on a motion involving the general question whether the State will give lands to ailroad companies in aid of the construction of the roads showed that there were but three negatives in the whole body. It is thought the preponderance in the House is

The work has commenced on the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad. The first spadeful of earth was thrown up with much ceremony, at Virginia Point, on the Mississippi; and from the same point to connect with Austin and El Paso. The project is a large one, and ex hibits another proof of the lively interest which is felt every where for railroad connexions with the trunk railroad which is to form the great avenue of travel between the Atlantic and the Pacific

The report of JAMES B. SHAW, the Comptroller of the State, has been laid before the Legislature. From this report is report that the receipts of the State, from October 31st, 1851, to October 31st, 1954, assented to October 31st, 1851, to October 51st, 1851, to October 51st, 1851, 1851, 1851, to October 51st, 1851, 1851, to October 51st, 1851, bonds. The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$1,735,903; leaving a balance in the Treasury of the Treasury is \$82,193 23.

The increase in value of the taxable property within the State for the last eight years, but more especially for the past three years, affords unmistakable evidence of the prosperity and growth of the country. In 1846 the aggregate taxable property of the State amounted to \$34,391,175; in 1850, \$51,814,615, and in 1858, \$99,155,114-an increase within three years of almost 00 per cent. A bill has been ordered to be engrossed in the Senate

setting apart two and a half millions of dollars as a perannent school fund, the interest from which shall be used in the establishment of a system of free common schools. A charter for a company to manufacture cotton is pending in the Legislature.

HUGH E. DUNGAN, 2d Lieut. 4th Regiment U. S. Artil-

lery, died of yellow fever at Fort Brown on the 10th

RECENT DEATHS AT NEW ORLEANS .- We have received from the Proprietor of the New Orleans "True Delta" pamphlet of some seventy pages, printed in double coumns and small type, containing the names of all persons who died in New Orleans from the 1st of May to the 1st of November last, together with their ages, the place of their nativity, cause of death, date of interment, and name of cemetery in which they are interred. It appears from these tables that the total number who died within the dates mentioned was 12,151; of which 1,102 were natives of Louisiana; 661 of other parts of the United

is unknown. The price of the pamphlet is fifty cents per copy, and will be sent from the office of publication at New Orleans to any part of the country.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.-The Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey met on Tuesday, and elected the Rev. John MacLean, D.D., President of the College, in with the college for many years, either as tuter, profes | people revenge themselves by depriving the

The trustees also elected Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and formerly Professor of ences. This new professorship, says the Newark Advertiser, is to give a practical application of science to the re-For these reasons seventy-one citizens, at the head of which we find the name of Joss Maria De Ortega, Gov. hoochee (Apalachicola) river, and known as "West Floregary and Commandant General of the department of the most prominent features of the institution. Whether truckling judiciary. What a commentary upon the elecfrom the Smithsonian Institution or not we have not

> This movement for raising an endowment of \$100,000 instructed to take the subject under consideration, and having been already subscribed, and the subscription of

> > ALTERED BILLS .- A large number of bank bills altered rom one to ten dollars are in circulation. Most of the bills are of Boston banks. These alterations can almost always be detected by holding to the light, but are so nicely made as almost to render detection with the naked eye impossible. - Boston Transcript.

RAILBOAD PENALTIES IN FRANCE.—They manage these things better in France, said the British tourist, about the middle of the last century, when complaining of some nconvenience or infelicity in his own land; and an American of this generation might well make the same remark with reference to the superior police regulations of railroads in the land of the Gauls. The tribunal of Angouleme has fined a railroad engineer 200 francs for having failed to notice the red flag, the signal to stop. No accident had resulted from his negligence, but it was thought best to make an example. Another example has been made by the correctional tribunal of Poitiers. A collision resulting from negligence occurred, and two inspectors of the first class, a signal man and a porter, were accused of being the direct causes of it. The first has been sentenced to 1,500 francs fine and two years' imprisonment; the second to 1,000 francs fine and one year's imprisonment; the two others to one year and six Jacob Fritz, adjoining, quickly caught fire, and was, with months' imprisonment and to 300 francs fine each. The managing director of the line is made civilly responsible or three frightful scenes were witnessed. for the fines and costs. In France railroad accidents are

We learn that the friends of President PIERCE have selected Mr. F. B. CARPENTER, of New York, to paint his portrait for them. Mr. Carpenter was in like manner selected by the friends of Mr. FILLMORE to paint his portrait a few months before his retirement from the Presidency. We hope that Mr. Carpenter may be, and doubt not that he will be, as successful with the present occupant of the Presidential chair as he was with his predecessor. Nothing more can be desired.

in high glee about the arrival at that port of the steamship Sarah Sands, " the pioneer of the line between Porttowards a monument to Mr. Calhous has been laid on Mexico, Grand Admiral, Marshal General of the Mexican The question of allowing the people of the State to vote land and Liverpool!" So they have had a public dinner, for Electors of President of the United States, which was on a grand scale, too, and good speeches, and mutual congratulations, and reciprocity toasts, and warm-hearted expressions of good will between Old England and New England and Canada, and a merry time all around. And the occasion justified it.

> VERMONT COALITION .- The Freesoil party in the State of Vermont are having a very amiable time among themcapture of Lopez, and against him there is a standing selves. They have split into two sections in consequence of the union of some of their representatives with the old line Democracy to give the State Government to that party and to overthrow the Maine Law. The genuine Freesoilers are anti-slavery and temperance men; hence they Lendon is now in operation. It will be recollected that are quite indignant that, by the aid of the votes of memit was opened to Hamilton, fifty miles, a few weeks bers of their party, proslavery men should have been since. On the 13th instant the first train of cars passed elected as Governor and Lieutenant Governor and an attempt made to destroy the Maine Law. We presume we hould have heard nothing about the horrors of coalition four miles. The train was four hours in performing the trip, having to make frequent storpages to receive the mouratic assistance. The Freesoil party were rather

FROM LUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

The barque Argentine, which arrived at Salem on Saturday, brings advices from Buenos Avres to October 17 and from Montevideo to the 22d

Dr. OBLIGADO had been chosen Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres for three years by the almost unanimeus vote of the Chambers, and had entered upon the duties of his office, thus completing the permanent organization of the Government. Dr. Tonne and Gen. PAZ were appointed to offices in the Ministry, but both declined and sent in their resignations, which had caused considerable anxiety in the public mind. The city remained tranquil. Gen. Unquiza had announced to the foreign agents the

ratification of the navigation treaties by the Constituent Congress assembled at Santa Fe, and at the same time had given notice that the Island of Martin Garcia would remain in the possession of Buenos Ayres. The news from Montevideo is not important. The late

President remained on board a French man-of-war, and had issued a protest against the movement that drove him from office. The foreign agents had waited upon the Provisional Government, but nothing is said of the

WM. CHAMBERS'S VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES

The venerable Edinburgh publisher and aut WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq., who has recently notes a brief tour in the Northern and Eastern Spees, has, on the eve of his return to Europe, pubshed a letter, in which he says :

"I leave the United States with much refret I carry with me the conviction that a great and & widid future is before them. Contrary to the opinion of most travellers from England, I see here a young put rapidly growing nation offering an example to the outst communities in Europe. It is far from my wish to fatter: but what do I not feel vast delight in seeing? I am overcome with the stupendous proportions and capacity of the country— its far-stretching fields for human absistence and haptheir admirable educational systems, their many excel-lent libraries and universal fondness for reading; their press, free from fiscal exactions; their flourishing relious institutions, untampered by civil polity; their ec mically and spiritedly-got-up railways, now pushed halfway to the Pacific; the neatness of their dwellings; their wonderful, and to an Englishman alarming, progress in the mechanical arts; the marvellous growth of their cities, and, I will add, their civility to strangers—I say all this gives me unqualified pleasure. And when I contrast their cities, free from pauperism and vice in its most loathsome forms, with what meets the eye don, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other large cities in Britain, I feel that travellers from the old country have really little reason to speak disdainfully of America, or to exaggerate faults which at most are only partial and of no sort of account.

"Such being my impressions, it will be my duty to represent, in my own poor way at home, things as they deserve to be spoken of. Nor shall I fail to speak of the advantages to be derived by an emigration of the laboring classes generally to this country—fleeing, as they will do, from a perishing and unimprovable condition to a state of comfort and boundless prospects of well-doing."

THE ELECTIVE JUDICIARY IN MISSISSIPPL

The people of Mississippi have refused by their votes o return to the bench a most upright and able Judge, Mr. YERGER, because he pronounced himself by a judicial decision in favor of the obligatory force of a State debt. States; 3,532 of Ireland; 2,344 of Germany; 1,280 of This is a simple statement of the fact, though not a narother foreign countries; and 3,232 whose place of birth ration of the circumstances under which the debt was created or in what shape it exists. This is immaterial, and for our purpose unimportant; for the fact is, he was not re-elected, because, as a judge, he is too upright and too much of a lawyer for his position. This, then, is the upshot of the elective judiciary system in an important Southern State. A judge is repudiated for having done his duty as a lawyer and a man. Repudi-ators of honest debts, who have brought disgrace upon their State by their acts, found themselves defeated by place of the Rev. James Caranan, D.D., resigned. Dr. the bench, who had even in that State too much honor Maclean was the Vice President, and has been connected and too much legal knowledge to decide unjustly, and the competent man. Now, what is the benefit of the elective system in that State? Does the new Judge go upon the bench pledged in advance of a hearing that he will decide Natural Science at Princeton, Professor of Applied Sci- differently from Judge YERGER? Has it really come to be the fact in Mississippi that a judge must be a miserable partisan or lose his place? O, shame to such a auguries of the most bitter opponents of the creation of judges by the popular vote! Not the most shameless part of this transaction is the open avowal of the cause of Judge YERGER's defeat; not the most alarming part of it for the college is progressing favorably, about \$30,000 that the avowal could be made publicly, and carried about as a motto to stimulate and increase political opposition. No charge of dishonesty, incompetency, or indecent haste; nothing at all of any of these grounds of com-plaint; but upon a charge of having clared the law to e what every human being old enough to distinguish between the property of another and his own pro-perty knows that it is, and feels it to be by instinct; upon a charge so honorable to the judge and disgraceful to his opponents the ablest magistrate on their bench has been driven from his place. * * * * And what of ourselves? may be a suggestion proper enough as we read about all this, which all men will be sorry to learn who take pride in their own respectability-what of ourselves? Is this the little cloud, now no larger than a child's hand, lowering far off on the horizon, which is destined to increase until the whole sky is overcast? Will the time come when the judges of this State will be not so much the expounders of law and the firm defenders of the truth as the mere tools of party ! The prayer of all good citizens will be that heaven may avert

the sad catastrophe .- Buffalo Commercial Advertiser Fire and Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 22.—About half-past ten o'clock ast night a fire broke out in the large double four-storied brick store-house, Nos. 198 and 200 north Third street, owned by Mr. Kirkpatrick and occupied by James Keen, dealer in leather, hides, &c. The flames spread with the greatest rapidity, and involved in destruction almost the entire building, with its valuable contents. The looking-glass, brush, comb, and variety store of

At the height of the conflagration, and while the firemen were nobly battling with the raging flames, a partition wall gave way, and an immense mass of burning timbers came down, with an awful crash, burying some dozen of these brave men beneath the ruins.

An heroic young man, in firemen's equipments, was found to be completely fastened among the girders, joints, and boards, which were on fire all around him. A number of the firemen and police exerted themselves to their utmost to get him out. Foremost among the actors was Mr. Jacob Albright, who, in the midst of his humane labors, was himself caught by another fall of the blazing timbers. A weighty timber rested upon the calves of his legs and held him tight. He was for a long time sustained by stimulants, and was, with his own hands, playing on the flames that were in close proximity to him, while as many persons as could work without being in each PORTLAND AND LIVERPOOL .- The people of Portland are other's way were laboring to save his life. He was dug out to-day so dreadfully mutilated that he cannot survive. Mr. Hiram Hammer, another of the police, was buried in the ruins and killed. One fireman is missing, and eight

or ten other persons were more or less burt. Steamboat Explosion-Loss of Life. CINCINNATI, DEC. 21 .- The steamboat Zachary Taylor, from Lawrenceburg for this city, exploded her boiler this morning about six o'clock, at Taylorsville, killing three persons and scalding ten. The boat was saved from sinking; the upper cabin is not much damaged.

Futal Steamboat Explosion. CHARLESTON, DEC. 22 .- Quite a melancholy accident has befallen our vicinity. The steamer Marlboro' explo-ded her boilers this morning. Unfortunately her captain, the captain's mate, the engineer, the pilot, and two of the hands were killed almost instantly. Several others were wounded, some very seriously and others perhaps

Spiritual Suicide.

Boston, Drc. 20 .- Dr. Josish Flagg, the well-known dentist, this morning jumped from the third story of his house on Winter street, and was instantly killed. He was probably insane, as he is said to have been an enthusi-astic believer in spirit rappings.